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A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE
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SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE
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It also contains the Principal Treaties between
European countries and the United States and
the countries East of the Straits, including the
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United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru,
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of Trade, and the Port Customs, Consular, and
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with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the
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The various Governments and Municipal Cor-
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Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men,
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pose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and
Military portions have been taken from the
latest published official lists and revised at
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spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIREC-
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a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference
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DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR
EAST," a *valde* *valde* for all classes of
sportsmen.

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are respectfully solicited.

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Hongkong, 19th December, 1889.

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Hongkong, 19th December, 1889.

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Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and
not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for
publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always
be open for the fair discussion of correspondence on all questions
affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for
opinions thus expressed.

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Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully
reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1890.

THE moral that may be derived from the

Mexican religious *insulte* referred to in our
yesterday's issue is to what length the
Roman Catholic clergy will go when they
can confidently rely on popular fanaticism
and Government toleration. Much has been
said and written against the supposed
anomaly shown by the liberal Governments
of the present age in providing for the most
universal and complete reign of liberty,
while they spare no measures to restrict
the privileges and supposed rights of
religious corporations. It has been argued
with an apparent consistency that a
Government cannot be liberal, if, whilst
sanctioning freedom of knowledge, it
prohibits all religious tuition in the public
schools. Yet, we now see what follows
from granting unbounded privileges to
the religious element in the body social.
Once the priestly classes get a vast sphere
of action, and enjoy Government protection,
they will aim at acquiring an ascendancy
over the Government; if they cannot obtain
this ascendancy by peaceful means, they
will resort to oppression, or to outrages of
the Mexican description. Innumerable are
the cases of open rebellion recorded in
the history of the Roman Catholic clergy
against the constituted authorities of the
State. The Gunpowder plot, the Sicilian
Vespers, the Inquisition, the Religious
wars, are so many landmarks of religious
intolerance which time cannot efface. The
conviction having forced itself into the
minds of modern statesmen that the
particular section of the clerical element
which owes allegiance to Rome and to
Papal despotism, is one of the most dan-
gerous elements to the spread of freedom,
of knowledge, and of independent science, that
they are the enemies of that liberty which
is both the watchword and the guarantee
of our progressive age, our statesmen
have restricted the field of action of the so-
called successors of the Christian Apostles,
limiting their mission to the performance of
ecclesiastical rites and to religious teaching
from the pulpit or in private circles. Priestly
interference with political affairs has
been enormously curtailed of late, while
the provisions of the criminal law from
which clergymen were formerly exempt
have been enforced on them in exactly
the same way as they apply to the
free citizens of a State.

The Roman Catholic clergy are at
present undergoing what may be appro-
priately termed a period of submission to
that civil authority which they have been
for ages taught to master and to trample
upon. Hence the conflicts and collisions
which so often occur. When the power
of the State and the tendencies of a free
and enlightened people outweigh the
clerical influence, as in France during the
recent expulsion of the religious orders,

the clergy bow to the inevitable and
become submissive. When they have
confidence in the co-operation of the people,
and can rely on strong partisans in
Government circles, they will stand out in
open defiance of the law, precisely as they
have now done in the capital of Mexico;
they would rush to a street fight in Belfast
with the same promptitude with which they
would repair to the confessional box or to
the bed-room of the dying. In that centre
of religious superstition—the neighbouring
Philippine Archipelago,—the priestly
supremacy is a striking illustration of our
assertion. There, too, the occurrence of
scenes like that which was enacted in
Mexico the other day, is only a question of
time.

The next consideration which the
Mexican riot calls forth is the exquisite
tableau presented by an Archbishop
waving his cross as a battle-flag and by
his two hundred and seventy-two priests
fighting with the masses, all enveloped in
gunpowder smoke, with the wounded and
the dying ejaculating their words of hatred
against their assailants. How would this
tableau compare with that reign of peace
and goodwill inculcated by the founder of
Christianity! Can the Roman Catholic or
any other clergy claim to be the true
successors of the lowly and lovely
Nazarene, they who rush so readily and so
frantically into the thick of the battle and
drench themselves in the blood of their
enemies? In our opinion, and in that of
the majority of the enlightened classes,
this Mexican religious outrage is a forcible
illustration, and a lasting one, of the
utter corruption which characterises the
Papal clergy. Until a true reversion is
made to the purity and the simplicity of
the Gospel, the Church of Rome is doomed
to universal reprobation.

TELEGRAMS.

(Ruler.)

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, January 1st.

At a meeting of bondholders of the Isthmus
of Panama Canal, it was resolved to raise the
required capital.

IRELAND.

Mr. Edward Harrington, M.P., has been
sentenced to hard labour for six months for
assisting at a League meeting.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The *Moscow Gazette* states that the Shah of
Persia will visit St. Petersburg in the spring.

(From the *Straits Times*.)

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, December 26th.

Parliament was prorogued on the 24th instant.

ITALY.

ROME, December 26th.

The Chamber has voted a special military
credit.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the "Hong-
kong Almanack for 1889" by Mr. Bruce Shepherd.

PRIVATE Snape paid \$2 this morning for the
pleasure of licking a Chinese constable last
night.

An amah of Captain Hunter, of the *Thales*, was
robbed of \$230 worth of jewelry yesterday by a
fellow servant. The man was arrested, and Mr.
Pollock remanded the case this morning.

SEVERAL cases of Chinamen stealing various
portions of other Chinamen's clothing—from
caps to breeches—came before Mr. Pollock this
morning, an average sentence of two months
being passed.

THE statue of Etienne Dolet, a printer who was
burned as an atheist in 1546, has been erected
on the Place Maubert, Paris. The statue, by
Guilbert, is of colossal proportions, and the
monument is about thirty feet in height.

THE primary definition of "Idiot" was "a man
in private station as distinguished from one
holding a public office." Owing to the character
of many of the men now holding public office,
this meaning of the word has become obsolete.

The antidote for all acids except chronic
prussic, oxalic, and the arsenic series is white
eggs well beaten up with water; or a teaspoonful
of mustard flour in a cup of hot water; or, in
case of very strong acids, very thick lime
water.

A TOOTH of Sir Isaac Newton was sold in 1816
for the sum of \$350. It was purchased by a
nobleman, who had it set in a ring which he
wore constantly on his finger. The hat worn by
Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Eylau was
sold in Paris in 1885 for \$400. It was put
up for sale at \$100 and there were thirty-
two bidders. The coat worn by Charles
XII at the battle of Poltava, and preserved
by one of his officers and attendants, was sold
in 1825 for \$16,875. The two pews employed
in signing the treaty of Amiens were sold in
1826 for \$25.00. A wig that had belonged to
Sterne was sold at a public auction in London
for \$1850. The prayer-book used by Charles I.
when on the scaffold was sold in London in 1825
for \$825. A waistcoat belonging to J. J. Rousseau
was sold for \$190, and his metal watch for \$100.

We thank Mr. A. da Silva Telles, of Macao, for
a copy of the Macao Directory for 1889, sent to
the office of this paper.

A by no means large but very appreciative
audience enjoyed last night's Circus performance
and testified with warm applause and encores
to the unequalled proficiency of Signor Chiarini's
troupe. Mlle. Le Blonde Harmon in particu-
lar shone in her matchless bare-back riding
and other equestrian feats. The Circus per-
forms to-night at the usual hour.

THE sailors were on the tear again last night.
The Circus was half-filled by them, drinking
beer out of buckets, organizing little shindies,
applauding vociferously, and at the end taking
charge of 'rickshas, in which they piled their
'dead.' Inspector Swinson fell foul of some
of them again—particularly two from the *Por-
poise*. They resented his advice to go home, and
made a row at the Station, one of them, a ship's
writer named Stroud, trying to throw the
Inspector down. He was fined \$6, his companion
getting off with half that amount.

ON the 26th ult., a crimp got a young farm
laborer on board a steamer on the pretence of
finding his brother, but really to send him to
Singapore. On the way out of the Harbour, how-
ever, the youth jumped overboard, and was
picked up by a sampan. The lad was so ignorant
he actually did not know that there were such
people as police, and did not report the matter,
but when out afterwards he saw prisoner, raised a
disturbance, and involuntarily got him arrested.
He was brought up at the Police Court to-day.
In another case a man was charged with having
enticed a girl out of the colony. He and his
sister-in-law sold her to a prostitute in
Singapore, and a Chinese ship's steward found
her there, re-purchased her for \$220, and brought
her back. Both cases were remanded.

A CURIOUS fatality occurred this morning on the
Peak Tramway. Several seamen from the *Hima-
laya* had been drinking together, and about eleven
o'clock decided to walk to the Peak. They accord-
ingly set off up the tramway track, and all went
well until they got to a bridge over a watercourse,
a little above Kennedy road. The track here con-
sists only of three girders about eight inches broad,
on which the rails are laid, and presents no very
easy footing even to sober men. Three of the
party got across all right, but the fourth, a man
named Joseph Derrick, slipped when, half-way,
and fell on his head in the bed of the stream
below. His horrified companions could not
revive him, so they hurried back to the ship, and
reported the matter. The doctor came on shore,
and with some police, went to the place, where he
found that the man was dead, having probably
broken his neck. The body was taken to the
Naval Hospital.

A CURIOUS old marriage custom, which is still
very prevalent in Brittany, was recently
interpreted in a novel and amusing manner.
According to the custom the bridegroom, im-
mediately after the priest had wedded the
couple strikes his wife in the face, saying,
"This is how you will fare if you make me
angry," and then, kissing her, he says: "This
is how you will fare if you treat me well."
A short time ago a young Breton married a
German girl, and after the ceremony was over
began at once to practice the first part of the
time-honored custom. The bride, who was
ignorant of the "inner meaning" of what she
considered an insult, turned round on her lord
and master and returned the stroke, saying:
"Look here, I do not approve of such behaviour."
After which the husband is said to have per-
formed the second part of the ceremony with
more than the usual affection.

FOR the first time for many months a fire occurred
in a European house last night. It originated
through the fall of a lamp in the top-room of No.
1 Rosario Street, tenanted by Mr. J. J. Spooner,
chief excise officer of the Opium Farmer, and
quickly extended. The Brigades turned out,
and a hydrant in Caine Road was tapped, but
owing to the great number of steps by which the
spot was approached from Queen's Road great
effort was required to get the engines in position,
the assistance of many soldiers and sailors not-
withstanding. Spooner's house was fully ablaze
when water was at length procured, and the
upper part of the next house, occupied by Captain
Scott, was also in flames. Before long the next
house, Mr. Sequiera's, of the *Daily Press*, caught
fire, and the whole locality was lighted up. Five
jets were at length got to work, and as the first two
houses were by this time pretty well burnt out
the work of extinction was not difficult. No. 1 and
2 were gutted, and No. 3 considerably damaged.
Messrs. Spooner, Scott, and Sequiera were all
away at the time. The houses were all insured,
No. 1 for \$1,000, and No. 3 for \$1,500.

THE motive force of the world, as officially sum-
marized by the Bureau of Statistics, Berlin,
presents some remarkable facts, together with
the interesting general statement that four-fifths
of the engines now working in the world have
been constructed during the last twenty-five
years. In round numbers, France has 50,000
stationary or portable boilers, 7000 locomotives
and 1900 boats; boilers; Germany has 59,000
boilers, 10,000 locomotives and 1700 ships;
Austria, 12,000 boilers and 2800
locomotives. The three equivalent to the working
steam engines represents, in the United States,
7,500,000 horse power, 4,500,000 in Germany,
3,000,000 in France, and 1,500,000 in Austria.
In these enumerations the motive power of the
locomotives is not included, whose number in all
the world amounts to 105,000 representing a
total of 3,000,000 horse powers which amount
added to the other powers, gives a total of
46,000,000 power. As a steam horse power is
equal to three actual horse power, and a living
horse is equal to seven men, the steam engines
of the world may be said to represent, therefore,
approximately, the work of 1,000,000,000 men.

TO-MORROW afternoon, for the last time, but
one, the Northamptonshire Regiment will be
paraded on the Drill Ground, the occasion being
the presentation to them of the subscription
testimonial.

THE Singapore *Straits Times* hears that the
proposal favoured by the directors of the Singa-
pore Insurance Company is to alter the Articles
of Association, so that until the reserve fund
amounts to \$400,000 only 5 per cent. dividend
can be paid, while until it rises from that to
\$600,000 only 10 per cent. can be paid.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

Fortnightly convention occurred again last
night—time half-past five. Board resembles
moon in its last quarter—later every time.
Informal suggestion made before business begins
to have dinner during sittings in future. Scotch
member strangles idea by saying they have not
finished with bucket question yet. Nobody
hungry after that. Secretary rather late—early
members pass time away singing chorus to
"We've never done anything since." Chairman
taking the air. Secretary arrives—four
members present. Question—are four a quorum?
Secretary settles it by reading highly-interesting
minutes. First business extremely gratifying.
Dr. Stewart has the honor to inform the Board
that the last slab of bye-laws sent in were
approved by the Legislative Council, and that
if the rest are up to sample they may forward
a second consignment. Report on Hungnam
(Docks) Market next. Shows that the long-
delayed erection is commodious and good for
something. More bye-laws respecting infected
premises considered. Mr. Ede very busy; inter-
preting Chairman. Latter gentlemen quite
upset. Mr. Humphreys—first appearance for
some meetings—tries to catch up by listening
hard. Evidently fogged. More members come.
Principal occupation rubbing hands and studying
agenda. Chairman still upset—temporary dead-
lock. Bye-laws set at water-jump again; get over
this time. Chairman thinks he forgot to put
Hungnam Market report to vote. Board harks
back. Referred to that busiest of officials, Regis-
trar-General, to his delight. Alteration in day
of meeting next on the carpet. Chairman says
Thursday is the Council day now, and they
must not run an opposition circus till their bye-
laws are all approved. Wednesday preferred.
Time next re-considered—dinner question raised
again. Chairman doesn't think they could meet
after dinner—for the sake of the dinner. Almost
eloquent on this point. Energetic Doctor
Cantile proposes 4.15 for the convenience of
the over-worked officials. Registrar-General
moves that the day be left open. Surveyor-
General seconds. Standing Orders altered ac-
cordingly. Surveyor-General also gives notice
that at next meeting he will move two resolutions
—first that the executive portion of the Board
be requested to prepare instructions for the
proper conduct and guidance of the Board's
officers. Second—that the Committee appointed
to consider the draft bye-laws be solemnly
sacked, and their job given to the Board
generally.—Conclusion.

THE OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Pollock
delivered judgment in the above case. He
said:—In this case the defendants are charged
under Section 6 of Ordinance 22 of 1887 with
being in possession of raw, crude, or unprepared
opium in quantities less than one chest. The
following facts were either admitted or proved
to my satisfaction:—(A) The opium in the tin
in Court admitted, to have been in the posses-
sion of the defendants, and to be in quantities of
less than one chest. (B) That the opium is Patna
opium, and that the bulk of it had been boiled
once only, and for the space of from half an hour
to an hour. (C) That in order to fully prepare
Patna opium and to render it fit for smoking it
must be boiled three or four times, for a period
of from one to two hours each time. (D) That the
opium was not fit for smoking and could not
be sold in Hongkong. On the part of the
prosecution it is contended that the opium, not
being fully prepared and fit for smoking, comes
within the definition of "raw opium" or unpre-
pared opium, contained in Ordinance 22 of 1887.
On the part of the defendants it is contended that
the opium falls within the definition of "boiled"
or prepared opium contained in Ordinance 2
of 1884, and that any amount of preparation, how-
ever slight, would bring the opium within the
scope. I was referred by Mr. Francis, on behalf
of the defendants, to the wording of Section 3
of the Ordinance of 1884, which says "boil or in
any way prepare," but the opinion which I have
formed is that these words cannot have any
special significance, and for the following
reasons:—

(a) These words are copied verbatim from the
earlier Ordinance of 1858.

(b) The words "in any way," would seem to
apply rather to the process than to the degree
of preparation.

(c) The expression "boil or in any way
prepare" occurs only once in the Ordinance,
while in section 3 the expression used is "boiled
or prepared." In sections 9 and 15 "boiling and
preparing opium," and in section 16, "prepared
opium" only is mentioned.

I have come to the conclusion, therefore, that
the terms "boil" and "prepare" must be read
in the Ordinance as practically synonymous.

The question, then, is what is the meaning of
"boiled or prepared opium" in Ordinance 1
of 1884, and from the expression used in sections 3
and 9 of the Ordinance, which contemplate
"selling, offering, and exposing for sale" and
"selling and retelling the opium in the Colony
and the waters thereof," I am clearly of opinion
that the expression "boiled or prepared opium"
must be taken to mean opium which is both fit
for smoking and of a kind which is ordinarily
smoked in Hongkong, which, as I have already
stated, I am fully satisfied upon the evidence
before me that this opium is not.

I therefore hold that the opium in this
case is not boiled or prepared opium within
the meaning of Ordinance 1 of 1884, and
that it therefore falls within the scope of
Ordinance 22 of 1887, and that the defendants
have committed an offence against section 6 of
that Ordinance. The first defendant is fined
\$50, or three months' imprisonment, and the
second defendant is fined \$1000, or three months'
hard labour. The opium is forfeited.

THEISM V. REVELATION.

A CONTRAST AND A STUDY.

IV.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.
INTRINSICALLY CONSIDERED.
(Continued.)

IMPROPER LANGUAGE.

Having perused a few of the objectionable
portions of the Book which is alleged to have
been inspired, our attention is next called to
some of the lewd passages with which the book
abounds and a perusal of which will convince
any impartial reader that, like all other books
that deal with sensual topics for no other object
but that of depicting the sexual relations between
man and woman, the Bible, at least a great
portion of it, is decidedly misleading.

We would fain reproduce these passages for
the reader's conviction, but as we would not
incur the penalties by means of which a wise
legislation has precluded the printing of all
obscene matter, we will simply refer the reader
in the texts and leave him to decide whether
after perusing them, he still adheres to the
belief that the Bible is an inspired Book and
that its precepts lead souls to salvation!—

The sons of God play naughty tricks upon the
daughters of men. (Gen. vi. 1-4).

Abraham sojourneth in Egypt and plagues
Pharaoh with Sarai. (Gen. xii. 10-20).

Abraham and his wife's handmaid. (Gen.
xvi. 1-15).

The Lord overhath with Abraham, and
requireth something as a token. (Gen. xvii. 10,
14).

Lot's virgin daughters. (Gen. xix. 8).

They and their old father. (Gen. xix. 31-38).

The wombs of the house of Abimelech. (Gen.
xx. 17-18).

Sarah. (Gen. xxi. 1-3).

Rebekah. (Gen. xxv. 21-26).

Isaac and his wife. (Gen. xxvi. 7-10).

Description of a wedding in the Patriarchal
ages. (Gen. xxix. 15-35).

A struggle for procreation. (Gen. xxx. 1-43).

Shechem and Dinah. (Gen. xxxiv. 1-31).

Reuben and his father's concubine. (Gen.
xxxv. 22).

The Biblical Zola. (Gen. xxxviii. 1-30).

Generative commands. (Leviticus, xli. 1-8.—
xv. 16-33).

Statutes for Sunday schools. (Lev. xiv. 4-21).

Rules for detection of adultery. (Numbers,
v. 11-31).

Moses captures virgins. Num. (xxxi. 35-47).

Bigamy. (Deut. 10-17).

Prostitution. (Joshua, ii

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—161 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$75 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tis. 290 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis. 97 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 37 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$222 per share, buyers.
 China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—172 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis., sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$85 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$196 per share, sellers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$79 per share, sellers.
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.
 Funjong and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$63 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—76 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—110 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.
 The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$39 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—20 per cent. dis., sellers.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. dis., nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/01
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11
 ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/77
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/95
 ON INDIA, T. T. 233
 On Demand 233
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 718
 Private, 30 days' sight 728

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul..... \$680
 (Allowance, Tails 10 to 12)
 OLD MALWA, per picul..... \$690
 (Allowance, Tails 10 to 12)
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest..... \$580
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest..... \$575
 NEW PATNA, (third choice) per chest..... \$570
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest..... \$565
 NEW PATNA, (best quality) per picul..... \$550
 OLD PATNA, (best quality) per picul..... \$500
 OLD PATNA, (second quality) per picul..... \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bengal*, with the English mail, left Singapore at 6 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the American mail of 15th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 3rd instant for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-sang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo for this port, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Yokohama on the 25th ultimo for Japan and America, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Albany*, with the Canadian mail, left Yokohama on the 25th ultimo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 5th instant.
 The 'Ben' line steamer *Benlaurer*, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and is expected here on the 6th instant.
 The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Posidon*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 7th.
 The D. D. R. steamer *Hesperia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 9th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 GLENAYON, British steamer, 1,935, J. Jacobs, 3rd Jan., London—19th Nov., Suez Canal—4th Dec., and Singapore 28th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 THIBET, British steamer, 1,671, P. W. Case, 3rd Jan., Bombay 15th Dec., and Singapore 27th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 DIAMANT, British steamer, 514, G. Taylor, 4th Jan., Amoy 3rd Jan., General—Russell & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Active, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.
 Senior, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
 Glenavon, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 Benglor, British steamer, for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

January 3, *Ningpo*, British str., for Shanghai.
 January 4, *Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Kutchinotzu.
 January 4, *Glenavon*, British steamer, for Yokohama.
 January 4, *Glucksburg*, German steamer, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Glenavon*, str., from London, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Misses Smith, Field, and Davies, Mr. Dängrfield, and 444 Chinese.
 Per *Thibet*, str., from Bombay, &c.—Reva. B. Bigano, P. de Maria, J. Martinoro, F. Specker from Venice, and 64 Chinese from Singapore.

DEPARTED.

Per *Melbourne*, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Messrs. Armstrong, Shute, W. B. Jamieson, V. B. de Souza, J. Sike, F. Margal, V. F. Senna, F. Senna, child and servant. For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Oshida, and Mr. Albert Breton. For Yokohama.—Major Theo. Byssu, Messrs. J. Naudin, C. Martin, and T. P. Ramsdell. From Marseilles, Misses Cockerill, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, Messrs. Cockerill, Osten, Messrs. Halbout, Kocher, and Féro. For Kobe.—Mrs. Barrie and 4 children, Messrs. Felix Marie and Dutton. For Yokohama.—Messrs. Favier, Peri, Takimoto, and Angelo Gerlé.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Glenavon* reports that she left London on the 19th Nov., Suez Canal on the 4th ultimo, and Singapore on the 28th. From Singapore to lat. 7° north, had moderate monsoon and sea with rainy weather; thence to 18° north, had light winds and fine weather with smooth sea; thence to Ladrones had fresh head wind.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Singapore.—Per *Daphne*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 11:30 A.M.
 For Shanghai.—Per *Glenavon*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11:30 A.M.
 For Hongkong.—Per *Maria*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 5:00 P.M.
 For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Hailong*, to-morrow, the 5th instant, at 5:00 P.M.
 For Haiphong.—Per *Freije*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 5:00 P.M.
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 11:30 A.M.
 For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Oceanic*, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 0:30 P.M.
 For Europe, &c., Australia, India, via Madras.—Per *Caledonia*, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 11:00 A.M.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Thibet*, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
 ABBYSSINIA, British steamer, 3,500, Geo. A. Lee, 12th Dec., Vancouver 13th Nov., and Nagasaki 8th Dec., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 Active, Danish steamer, 355, Revbeck, and January, Haiphong 30th Dec., and Hoihow 1st January, Rice.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 APENRADE, German steamer, 1,475, Holbmann, 2nd Jan., Nagasaki 29th December, Coal.—Wieler & Co.
 ASHINGTON, German steamer, 850, C. Zindel, 3rd Jan., Kutchinotzu 29th Dec., Coals.—Siemssen & Co.
 BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,809, E. De Negri, 3rd Jan., Bombay, and Singapore 24th Dec., General.—Carlowitz & Co.
 CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremner, 25th Dec., Swatow 24th Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 DAPHNE, German steamer, 1,395, F. Voss, 1st Jan., Hoihow 26th December, General.—Siemssen & Co.
 DEWANGONG, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 25th Dec., Saigon 25th Dec., General.—Seer Shing.

FAME, British steamer, 1,177, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Brorsen, 3rd Jan., Bangkok 25th Dec., General.—Melchers & Co.
 FREJE, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 30th Dec., Haiphong 28th Dec., General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 GLENAGLES, British steamer, 1,837, E. F. Park, 2nd Jan., New York 8th Nov., and Singapore 26th Dec., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 916, Ad. Schultz, 2nd Dec., Singapore 23rd Dec., General.—Man Moh.

HAILONG, British steamer, 781, J. S. Roach, 3rd Jan., Foochow 30th Dec., Amoy 1st January, and Swatow 2nd, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, S. Ashton, 30th Dec., Foochow 29th Dec., Amoy 28th, and Swatow 29th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 INGRAM, German steamer, 894, S. R. Massmann, 3rd Jan., Swatow 2nd Jan., Coals.—Wieler & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 2nd Jan., Calcutta 13th Dec., Penang 21st, and Singapore 23rd, Opium, Cotton, and General.—D. Saisoon, Sons & Co.
 JOHANNES BRUN, Norwegian steamer, 716, 31st Dec., Haiphong, via Hoihow 28th Dec., Rice and Pigs.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 KONG BENO, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 31st Dec., Bangkok 23rd Dec., Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, Hundewadt, and January, Haiphong 31st December, Rice and General.—A. R. Marty.
 MEYAFORD, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis, 2nd Dec., Nagasaki 26th Dec., Coals.—Takasima Colliery Co.
 OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, Jno. Metcalfe, 27th Dec., San Francisco 28th Nov., and Yokohama 21st Dec., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. N. Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, James Young, 2nd Jan., Bangkok 26th Dec., Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.
 PHUQUOC, French steamer, 183, Robin, 17th Dec., Touron 11th December, Coal.—Wing Tat.

THIBET, British steamer, 1,671, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 STENTON, British steamer, 1,307, S. Milligan, 3rd Jan., Singapore 17th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIYU, German steamer, 677, P. Moos, 22nd Dec., Haiphong 10th Dec., and Hoihow 21st, General.—Wieler & Co.
 VERONA, British steamer, 1,879, M. de Horns, 30th Dec., Yokohama 23rd Dec., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 YANTOZZ, German steamer, 814, C. Tonningsen, 2nd Jan., Whampoa 2nd Jan., General.—Siemssen & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

YAHSEIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Buchanan, 18th Dec., Shanghai 15th Dec., Kerosine Oil.—C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAIR, British bark, 399, T. Munro, 1st Dec., Newchewang, via Amoy 28th Nov., Beans and Melon Seed.—Order.
 ARCADIA, British bark, 417, D. S. Eward, 25th Nov., Whampoa 24th Nov., General.—Wieler & Co.

AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 5th Dec., Hoihow 18th Nov., Sanpanwood.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 BYLIDA, German bark, 333, P. Weiss, 16th Dec., Amoy 14th Dec., General.—Wieler & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, 822, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec., Portland (Oregon) 2nd Nov., Lumber and Spanish Captain.
 DANIEL BARR, American ship, 1,436, J. G. Stever, 17th Dec., Honolulu 12th Nov., Ballast.—Order.

ESMERALDA, British sch., 130, H. T. Williams, 20th Dec., Marianas 8th Dec., General.—Order.
 ERLEKONIK, Chinese bark, 457, Oplum Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

IRON, French bark, 542, Régner, 24th Dec., Cebú 8th December, General.—Melchers & Co.
 JOHN NICHOLSON, British steamer, 685, W. Quine, 18th Dec., Honolulu 16th Nov., Ballast.—Captain.

MIRCUR, British brigantine, 2,09, Dick, 12th Dec., Amoy 11th Dec., General.—Order.
 ORIENT, German bark, 461, Gollard, 31st Dec., Amoy 29th Dec., Ballast.—H. A. Peterson.

SARAH SKIDWAY, American bark, 821, A. Call, 29th Dec., Nagasaki 21st Dec., Coal.—C. J. T. Co.
 TARAPACA, British bark, 492, H. Kennett, 6th Dec., Sandakan 24th October, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

VELOCTY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 14th Nov., Honolulu 3rd October, Old Iron.—Chinese.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.
 Alacrity, despatch-vessel, 1,400 tons, 3,180 h-p, 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Macdonochie, Hongkong.
 Cockatrice, gunboat, 2nd-class, 460 tons, 470 h-p, guns, Lieut-Commander E. Maxwell, Newchewang.

Constance, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,590 h-p, 14 guns, Captain L. C. Keppel, en route to Hongkong.
 Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,420 h-p, 10 guns, Captain H. H. Boys, en route to Hongkong.

Eak, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 363 tons, 340 h-p, 3 guns, Gunner W. Weeks, Hongkong, in reserve.
 Espoir, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h-p, 4 guns, Lieut-Commander R. V. Smith, Amoy.

Firebrand, gunboat, 2nd-class, 455 tons, 460 horse-power, 4 guns, Lieut-Commander J. Denison, Shanghai.
 Heroine, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,130 h-p, 8 guns, Captain Charles J. Balfour, en route to Hongkong.

Imperieuse, twin-screw cruiser, 8,400 tons, 10,000 horse-power, 10 guns, Captain Wm. H. May, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, Hongkong.
 Learder, cruiser, 2nd-class, 4,750 tons, 5,500 h-p, 10 guns, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Hongkong.

Linnor, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 756 tons, 1,050 h-p, 5 guns, Commander W. H. Marrack, Hongkong.
 Merina, gunboat, 2nd-class, 420 tons, 430 h-p, 4 guns, Lieut-Comdr. G. H. Yonge, Hongkong.

Mutine, sloop, 1,130 tons, 1,120 h-p, 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, en route to Hongkong.
 Ordon, twin-screw battle ship, 2nd-class armoured, 4,870 tons, 4,040 horse-power, 4 guns, Captain H. J. Carr.

Porpoise, gunboat, 1st-class, 1,750 tons, 3,500 horse-power, Commander R. W. White, Hongkong.
 Rambler, surveying-vessel, 830 tons, 690 h-p, 3 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, Hongkong.

Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 670 tons, 1,200 h-p, 6 guns, Lieut-Commander W. H. M. Dougall, Hongkong.
 Sapphire, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,970 tons, 2,360 h-p, 12 guns, Captain W. C. Karlsake, Singapore.

Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,400 h-p, 8 guns, Captain T. P. W. Nesham, en route to Hongkong.
 Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,050 h-p, 5 guns, Commander R. Bingham, Sandakan.

Tweed, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd-class, 363 tons, 340 h-p, 3 guns, Boatswain J. M. Shea, Hongkong, in reserve.
 Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, 20 guns, Commodore Maxwell, Hongkong.

Wivern, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,450 tons, 1,450 h-p, 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.
 Wanderer, sloop, 925 tons, 750 h-p, 4 guns, Commander G. A. Giffard, Singapore.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Faishan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.

Hongkong, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lafavour, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 ICHANG, British steamer, 1,250, T. Shaw—Butterfield & Swire.

Kia-kiang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 Kimp-cho, British steamer, 159, Melvior—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Pasig, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavers, Tok Kee (aid up for repairs).
 Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—China Merchants S. N. Co.

Powai, British steamer, 1,800, J. P. Hoyland, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
 White Cloud, British steamer, 527, W. J. Risby, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

WHAMPOA.

CHOUYANG, British steamer, 1,104, Balbernie, 1st January, Shanghai 27th Dec., and Swatow 31st, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUTUN, Chinese steamer, 1,023, A. Cross, 31st Dec., Shanghai 28th Dec., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 KUTZAN, British steamer, 1,495, Wood, 2nd Jan., Wuhu 29th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Albany	Vancouver	January 4th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Kashgar	Bombay	January 5th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Benlaurer	Singapore	January 6th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Wing-sang	Calcutta	January 6th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Posidon	Trieste	January 7th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Hesperia	Hamburg	January 9th	Siemssen & Co.
City of Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	January 9th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Bengal	London	January 9th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Batavia	Vancouver	January 22nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Sutlej	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 16th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Ulysses	Butterfield & Swire	January 6th.
Marselles, via Saigon, &c.	Caledonia	Messageries Maritimes	Jan. 6th, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Daphne	Messageries Maritimes	Jan. 20th, at 10 a.m.
Haiphong and Hamburg, &c.	Daphne	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Trieste, via Straits, &c.	Bormida	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	Jan. 11th, at noon.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	City of Rio de Janeiro	Carlowitz & Co.	About Jan. 14, noon.
San Francisco, via Panama	Oceanic	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Jan. 17th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Abyssinia	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Jan. 8th, at 1 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits, &c.	Japan	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Jan. 10th, at 3 p.m.
Yokohama, via N'aki, &c.	Thibet	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Jan. 7th, at noon.
Yokohama, via N'aki, &c.	Anconia	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 18th, at noon.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Benlaurer	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About Jan. 6th.
Manila	Santor	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, daylight.
Haiphong	Freje	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kong Beng	Russell, Karberg & Co.	Jan. 7th, at 4 p.m.
Coast Ports	Hailong	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Jan. 8th, daylight.
Swatow	Fakshan	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Jan. 6th, daylight.
		Hop Hing Hong	To-morrow, at noon.

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.
 EX S.S. "GLENARN."

A LARGE shipment of CROCKERY consisting of Breakfast, and Dinner Ware, Bedroom Toilet Sets, Cheese Covers, Jugs, Tea Cups and Saucers, Teapots, &c., &c.
 Also,
 A new shipment of ELECTRIC LAMPS for Table, Library and Hall use.
 HEATING and COOKING STOVES.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1889

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NOTICE.